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BUTRUS GHALI ASKS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN SOLUTION

PY061814 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1127 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jan (NA)--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has requested from President Jorge Videla Argentina's support for the diplomatic action which Egypt is undertaking for peace in the Middle East and to find a solution concerning a Palestinian government.

It was officially reported that Ghali handed over to Videla a personal message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in which "the intention to strengthen relations and friendship" are stressed.

After indicating that Ghali requested Argentina's support for the question of the Middle East, the report states that the visitor noted that Argentina and Egypt have the Atlantic as a common demoninator and that "his country is trying to strengthen relations with Argentina" to initiate "a dialogue between the two continents, similar to the one which the states grouped in the North Atlantic are maintaining."

Ghali also met with Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor, with whom he discussed the strategy of his government to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Raul Cura, Argentine under secretary for international economic relations; Carlos Bloomer Reeves, chief of the Foreign Ministry Cabinet, and other officials also participated in the 2-hour meeting.

CNEA CONTRACT WITH FOREIGN COMPANIES APPROVED

PY062111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jan (TELAM)--The contract signed by the national Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) with three foreign companies, for the supply of technology and assistance for the manufacturing of heavy components for nuclear plants and the corresponding licenses has been approved.

The executive branch approved the contract by decree No 2666 released today. The contract was signed on 29 July 1980 with the FRG Kraftwerk Aktiengesellschaft and Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg companies, and with the Austrial Voest Alpine Aktiengesellschaft company.

This contract will provide the CNEA with important assistance for the execution of technical work to be carried out in the future. At the same time, it will promote the participation of the national industry in the Argentine nuclear plan in the tasks of design, assembly, mounting, control and testing of heavy components for nuclear plants.

The new contract establishes that the Economy Ministry will grant the appropriate guarantee for the commitments undertaken by the CNEA, which is also authorized to grant the use of licenses to Argentine companies.

The contract will contribute to the promotion of the technical level of those companies, thus fulfilling national policies approved in 1977 for the development of a nuclear industry in the country.

ITAMARATY ENCOURAGES RECYCLING OF PETRODOLLARS

PY061554 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jan 81 p 29

[From the Brasilia branch office by Flavio de Almeida Salles]

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Intensifying the securing of petrodollars, including direct loans from Arab countries, is one of the alternatives indicated by Itamaraty so that Brazil may be able to face the international economic crisis which must worsen in 1981 within a framework unfavorable for Brazil, and income from coffee exports and the distribution of national manufactured goods in the European Common Market is expected to drop.

The assessment of the world economic prospects, and especially of the Brazilian situation, was made at the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, and the natural conclusion was the need to "begin collecting the fruits of the policy of rapprochement with the Arab world." This conclusion is so obvious that Itamaraty supports the trip which Finance Minister Ernane Galveas will make to Iraq in March, a visit which will surely be announced within the next few weeks.

The countries which will become the targets of this effort have also been determined: Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait (especially the financial sector) and the United Arab Emirates.

The assessment of the world economic situation begins by studying the capacity of governments--especially those of industrialized countries--to find solutions to this crisis, and to recognize that it will be very difficult to find a concrete solution this year, whether through the United Nations or through dialogue between the heads of government scheduled for June in Mexico.

In this context, the difficulties are increasing for Brazil. From the financial point of view, it is natural to expect the loss of the traditional financial market supplier of Brazilian needs. Diplomatic circles feel that the alternative to compensate for this retraction will be the recycling of petrodollars in Brazil, beginning this year, as a result of the Arab-Brazilian rapprochement process.

According to Itamaraty, the petrodollars are still in the developed markets, but the tendency in the short run will be to reinvest them in other countries. "And Brazil is one of those countries which must begin receiving the surplus of petrodollars, in addition to Mexico, India and Pakistan."

"We will continue depending on financial aid from the West. There is no way to avoid it, they added. But to the extent to which the Arabs reorient their investments, they will prefer countries which are in a position to receive the petrodollars and guarantee a quick return on the investment, and which have political conditions capable of protecting the investor. We have no experience yet in receiving Arab money. But the relationship we have developed during the past few years can begin yielding its fruits now."

Brazil's natural partner in the Arab world is Iraq. A Brazilian technical commission will visit Baghdad in February, to continue negotiations to create the Brazilian-Iraqi bank; and Finance Minister Ernane Galveas will go to Iraq in March for broader talks with Iraq's Iraqi Government officials.

Itamaraty also reports that "the indications of interest" by Saudi Arabia in Brazil have increased, in the same manner in which the intensification of contacts with Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are predicted.

YUGOSLAV RADIO INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER VARGAS

AU062020 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Sarajevo radio reporter Zoran Pirolic report on interview with Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian minister of foreign affairs; date and place not given; Vargas remarks recorded in Spanish, fading into Serbo-Croatian translation enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] During a recent tour of some Latin American countries Sarajevo radio journalists were received by Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian minister of foreign affairs, who answered several questions put to him. The interview with the Colombian foreign minister was conducted by Sarajevo radio reporter Zoran Pirolic.

The first question which we put to Dr Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian minister of foreign affairs, was about how his country sees the present complex and tense international situation and its main characteristics:

"I believe that the concern for peace in the present international situation has become a common interest, which is particularly emphasized in such regions as ours. We feel the obligation to protect and to assist every policy that serves the goals of peace. For this reason we follow with great interest and approval all activities of the policy of nonalignment insofar as they really are the policy of the movement whose creators and founders were Presidents Tito, 'Abd an-Nasir and Nehru, that is, to the extent that policy made an actual force of detente and equilibrium from the nonaligned movement, a force which does not belong to any bloc. In this sense I believe that in the present world crisis the policy of nonalignment, on condition it is authentic, possesses enormous potential and includes great human hopes."

One of the most important and long-term activities of the nonaligned countries is the action for creating a new international economic order. Colombia is very much involved in such activities. For that reason we asked Diego Uribe Vargas, foreign minister of that country, how he assesses the present moment in the negotiations between the developed and developing countries:

"We believe that the countries of the Third World, or the developing countries, are united by their common efforts to achieve the most just conditions in such important fields of the world economy as expanding trade, transferring technology and science and creating opportunities for international support for the prices of primary export products, such as coffee, bananas, sugar and other products.

"In this respect the contribution of the nonaligned countries is very important. About the talks on these goals, we believe that at the present time international cooperation is undergoing a deep crisis. Within these frameworks the notion of cooperation is a word which has been deprived of its proper meaning."

At the end of the interview, we asked Minister Vargas to assess the present relations between Colombia and Yugoslavia and chances for developing cooperation between the two countries.

"As far our mutual ties are concerned, I can say that we have extraordinary relations with Yugoslavia. Those relations were strengthened and expanded by the visit of our president, Turbay Ayala, to Yugoslavia and by his meeting with President Tito and other prominent personalities of your country, and have been intensified even more during the recent visit of Vice President Sergej Kraigher to Colombia.

"Political relations between our two countries are extraordinary, and there is a complete identity of views on the basic principles for preserving peace and regarding common efforts to maintain the policy of nonalignment genuinely separated from the blocs as an independent force that can guarantee security in the world."

ALIEN CENSUS BEGINS, REGISTRATION DEADLINE SET

PA061641 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Bogota--Colombia has begun implementing the aliens statute by conducting a census to determine the exact number of legal and illegal foreign residents here, it has been officially announced.

Starting today, foreigners will have a 180-day deadline to register their stay in Colombia, said Consuelo Balbuena, chief of the aliens office at the detective's department.

The measure comes in the wake of a similar census that Venezuela conducted late last year, which led to the deportation of numerous Colombians, who had entered the neighboring country illegally over the past few years.

According to the official, in August 1978 there were over 200,000 foreigners in Colombia. At least an additional 10 percent should be added to this figure at present. It has been unofficially indicated that many foreigners live and work illegally in Colombia, but Balbuena did not provide any statistics on this matter, merely indicating that they were numerous.

ARMY CAPTURES ALLEGED M-19 LEADERS IN BOGOTA

PA020145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2220 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Bogota, 1 Jan (EFE)--Five alleged chiefs of urban guerrilla units of the 19 April Movement [M-19] have been captured by the army in Bogota, the Military Institutes Brigade reported today.

The arrested include Emilio Trujillo, Antonio Rodriguez, Floro Salazar, and Enrique Villada, allegedly responsible for the urban networks of the guerrilla group.

A military spokesman said that the arrests were made during operations carried out on the night of 31 December and on 1 January which sought to break up the subversive commands operating in Bogota.

There were also 14 other persons arrested along with the alleged guerrilla chiefs, but they were released after military intelligence officers interrogated them.

FARC LEADER 'JAVIER' KILLED IN CLASH WITH ARMY

PA301536 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0452 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia, 29 Dec (EFE)--A guerrilla leader was killed today in a confrontation with military troops in the town of San Fernando, Santander Province, according to a spokesman for the 5th Army Brigade.

The fighting took place when a military patrol was ambushed by a squad from the guerrilla organization known as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

Palmenio Rojas, alias Javier, one of the top leaders of the FARC, was killed in the fighting.

NATIONAL POLICE CHIEF REPLACED AFTER 'TOYS SCANDAL'

PA060406 Quito La Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jan 81

[News conference granted by Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum to national reporters: no date or place given; questioners not identified--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is going to be done about the institutional crisis in the national police, which concerns not only economic, but also moral and social aspects?

[Answer] During 1980, the government adopted fundamental decisions to meet the most pressing aspirations of the national police such as wage increases. Also, 1,000 additional units were added to the corps, which involved an important expense.

[Question] I also referred in my question to the moral aspect of this matter, as a number of charges recently have been made involving members of the institution, such as the purchase of toys and other matters. Is there an investigation being conducted in this respect?

[Answer] There have been a number of charges made against members of the institution, mostly sotto voce. However, when we ask for someone to assume responsibility for the charges, we run into difficulties as nobody wants to do so. Nevertheless, some steps are being taken in that direction. Concerning the issue of the toys, mentioned here today, I have asked the attorney general's office to conduct a special investigation into the affair.

However, in this matter of the toys, I wish to make a brief explanation to clear some misinformation published in that respect. In the past, the toys for the police were bought from the police's own resources, such as the profits made by the police commissary stores. This year, however, the commanding general advised me in September that the police had no funds this year for toys as the commissary had yielded no profits.

Under these circumstances, I approached the Finance Ministry to request special funds, which initially were denied, but due to my insistence before the president of the republic, the funds finally were granted through a decree on 19 November 1979, whereby the purchase of toys was to be made under the responsibility of the Government Ministry. That is why this year the purchase of the toys was effected by the ministry and not the police.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] In the first place, let me briefly explain. You mistakenly stated that the removal of the commanding general was due to the toys scandal. The fact is, however, that the commanding general committed a very serious act of indiscipline and was about to provoke an uprising [rebelion] on the night of 22 December and early 23 December. I have evidence of this in my possession, such as the telegrams sent to all provincial commands.

In other words, the indiscipline came not from the lower ranks, but from the very top of the institution. Naturally, the government could not permit this and because of it I summoned the commanding general and demanded his resignation or he would be dismissed.

[Question] Are there any charges against him?

[Answer] No, neither against him nor anyone else. We merely asked for his resignation which he submitted and it was accepted. Therefore, the only change effected was that of the commanding general. Naturally, the new appointment will bring along some additional changes. For example, this morning Gen Eduardo Henriquez Cardenas was named chief of the general staff of the national police and upon request from the commanding general, I appointed Gen Marcos Palomilla Moncayo as inspector general of the national police.

PARTY LEADER BUCARAM, NEPHEW RECONCILE DIFFERENCES

PA041345 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] The newsman who writes the column "The Mirror and The Image" under the pen name Cesar Damne, in the Guayaquil afternoon newspaper LA RAZON, reported that Assad Bucaram, former president of the National Congress and head of the Concentration of Popular Forces, has reconciled his differences with his nephew Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, former general police official of Guayas.

The columnist describes the news as sensational and adds that the Bucarams have reunited, reconciled their differences and forgotten the very serious insults they had exchanged. He says that the uncle and the nephew, whose temperaments are so much alike, are now reconciled.

QUITO, GUAYAQUIL POLICE FORCES END 14-HOUR STRIKE

PA060336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0312 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 5 Jan (AFP)--A crisis was settled tonight after several sectors of the Quito and Guayaquil police rebelled, demanding salary increases and improvements in food allowances.

The police remained on strike 14 hours after having presented to the government a document demanding the approval of 12 points.

The government explained that these demands were granted previously and that there was no need to take de facto measures. The striking police agreed to suspend the strike and to resume normal activities.

Carlos Feraud, government minister and head of the police, explained that the government "unyieldingly maintains its defense of the principle of authority which is the fundamental base of all military institutions."

The government will investigate to what extent outside elements participated in the creation of this situation.

Government Minister's Statement

PA061942 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Excerpt] It is the government's decision not to yield to any kind of pressure, and this holds in this specific case, said Minister of Government Carlos Feraud Blum in referring to a move made by a sector of the national police whose insubordination has been harshly criticized.

We said that the government will not accept strikes of any kind because it is not a proper, constitutional or legal way of making demands since no matter how fair these demands may be, they must be channeled legally, he added.

If this is good for civilians, it is even more so for those who are responsible for enforcing public order, discipline and constitutional order and the laws and the constitution, he stressed.

He emphasized that the government has decided not to yield to pressure of any kind. He went on to say:

[Begin recording] I am happy to announce that the problem which arose today at the Quito regiment has ended since the strike called by the troops has ended. [end recording]

SENATOR BERNALES CRITICIZES STATE ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY062142 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Radio America interview with Revolutionary Communist Party Senator Enrique Bernales, date and place not given--recorded]

[Summary] [Question] What is your opinion of the message delivered by Minister Ulloa on Sunday?

[Answer] I was surprised by the 5-month balance the minister presented, since the figures did not reflect reality.

[Question] What alternatives would you suggest to the measures announced by the minister?

[Answer] "The measures taken were implemented because, among other reasons, certain corrections were not made in time. The minister complains that he was only able to make use of 50 percent of the budget, since the other 50 percent has already been committed because the government [words indistinct] it could have renegotiated the debt and payment deadline, thus reducing the burden of 1981's payment from 36 percent to 25-26 percent or less."

The public should know that at least 60 percent of the products whose prices have been readjusted are produced by enterprises which control in their market, such as evaporated milk, noodles and oils, which are produced by companies such as (Perula), Carnation, (Volitalia) and others.

[Question] Do you believe that the country will be faced with a somber situation in the near future and, if so, what is your opinion on reducing subsidies?

[Answer] "Any government that prides itself on having social awareness should have a subsidy policy, at least during the period in which a new food production program is being worked out, invested in and in which one guideline for the production of foodstuffs is replaced with another. What cannot be done, what should not be allowed in this country, is the use of real prices, which benefit the businessman who monopolizes foodstuff production, and payments abroad, which continue to increase the country's debts while poor consumers with low wages pay 100 percent of the cost of those articles in his family budget. And I would like to point out something even more serious. Here everybody (?knows) that the 54 percent of the economically active population that is unemployed or underemployed will not benefit from the 12-percent increase for the public and private sector. For that sector the situation will not be one of shortage; for those people the situation will be one of a very serious nutritional deficit. And those are the consequences which Minister Ulloa and the current government have not taken into account."

When the government takes economic measures, it is its duty to take into account all aspects of the problem to see whether the people are in a condition to cope with the measures taken.

PERU, COLOMBIA TO STIMULATE BORDER DEVELOPMENT

PY062106 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 5 Jan (AFP)--Eduardo Gomez Sanchez, the person in charge of Peruvian-Colombian affairs in the local Foreign Ministry, today reported that the Governments of Peru and Colombia will stimulate trade and industry in their common border area.

This will be made possible, the diplomat explained, with the upcoming signing in Bogota of the protocol that will modify the 1938 customs cooperation agreement, something that the people of Loreto, a department that borders the neighboring country, have been requesting for a long time.

Gomez Sanchez added that a Peruvian delegation headed by Ambassador Roberto Villaran, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the Foreign Ministry, yesterday traveled to the Colombian capital to sign the protocol.

He indicated that the modification of the agreement will permit the implementation of special customs procedures that will benefit several departments located in the Peruvian jungle area and in the Amazonas commissariat and the Putumayo intendancy of Colombia.

A common customs duty will be enforced in this very extensive area that will allow the duty free introduction of capital assets that are needed for the accelerated development of the region.

In addition, with this new development it will be possible to create free ports and free zones through which luxury goods will be able to enter with privileged duties.

In conclusion, Gomez Sanchez recalled that the talks regarding the modification of the 1938 agreement, which has been modified on 3 occasions, began in 1977 and are now about to conclude.

MINISTER DENOUNCES JUDGE FOR RELEASING TERRORISTS

PY061318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 4 Jan (AFP)--The interior minister yesterday charged a judge of Calca, Cusco, with frustrating police investigations by releasing 18 detained people accused of a number of terrorist actions.

According to a communique released by the Interior Ministry, Judge Manuel Febres of Cusco Department, located 1,000 km southeast of Lima, ordered the release of the 18 persons, detained by the investigation police, charged with the assault on the Urpihuata estate, where they stole firearms, a certain amount of money and burned food products with molotov cocktail bombs.

It was reported that 20 people participated in the assault that took place last 22 December. They also caused other damages to the estate--located in Huayllabamba, Huayllabamba Province.

The 18 detained people, who included four women, were released by the judge after they were given a legal medical check up because they were reportedly mistreated by their captors.

The Interior Ministry termed this incident as clear collusion between the judge and the people who assaulted the estate, in turn, these people are reportedly linked with terrorists who are operating in Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Junin (Peruvian Andes).

According to the communique, Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara Ureta has requested a full investigation and called the Cusco prefect (political authority) to this capital, since the police have found plans of bridges, water services and public buildings of the area in the possession of the released people.

The telephone subscribers will remain without the use of telephones for about 10 days because the attack has caused serious damage to the lines. This is the third time that the telephone company has experienced these types of attacks; the other two incidents took place last year in Callao Port and the Pueblo Libre district on the outskirts of the capital.

AMBASSADOR ZAMORA ON LOPEZ PORTILLO-REAGAN MEETING

PA061609 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] President Lopez Portillo asked U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan to let Nicaragua and El Salvador rule themselves, Mexican Ambassador Julio Zamora Batiz told Radio Sandino tonight.

In his meeting with U.S. President [as heard] Ronald Reagan, Mexican President Lopez Portillo demanded that Nicaragua, El Salvador and all the nations of Central America be left completely free, Mexican Ambassador Julio Zamora Batiz stated in an exclusive interview with Radio Sandino.

The Central American peoples should be left free to realize their own destinies, respecting the peoples' right to self-determination and demanding no intervention in the nations struggling for their liberation, the Mexican diplomat added.

Trade between the United States and Mexico, fuel supplies, Central America and other international political topics were discussed by Mexican Ambassador Julio Zamora Batiz as follows:

[Begin recording] I believe Nicaragua is fully aware of the importance of this first meeting between U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan and the representative of a Latin nation, for Latin America in general, and for Central America and Mexico in particular.

In reality, this meeting, which was requested by President-elect Reagan, is the first opportunity for the new American president to have access to real and objective information regarding the problems of Latin America.

It is very important to us that President Lopez Portillo has expressed once again, as he did today, Mexico's firm defense of the principles of self-determination of peoples and its strict respect for the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of nations.

From the moment Reagan's election was announced, President Lopez Portillo has said that the United States, despite the change in the party in power as the president changes, must have more respect than it has had in the past for Central America's right to conduct its affairs as each nation sees fit.

Translated into clearer language, this means that Lopez Portillo has demanded that the United States leave Nicaragua, El Salvador and all the peoples of Central America toally free to realize their own destiny.

(?It is unnecessary to mention) that for Mexico, the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution has been very important. The right won by the Nicaraguans, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, to choose a new path for its development has been strictly respected by Mexico and supported by various economic, cultural and scientific agreements. Therefore, this posture which President Lopez Portillo has assumed before Reagan is merely the reaffirmation of a tradition.

We know that during the course of the talks, they discussed the problem of petroleum supply. On the one hand, the United States wants Mexico to produce more petroleum and increase the sale of petroleum to the United States. This will not be done because my country produces petroleum according to its own needs and its needs for foreign exchange and not to satisfy the needs of U.S. demands.

On the other hand, the United States is not satisfied with the arrangement made by Mexico and Venezuela to provide a preferential and guaranteed supply of petroleum to all of Central America. This agreement implies an organization of the market, taking into consideration the needs of these countries, and it is concrete evidence that adequate relationships can be established between producers and consumers when there is mutual respect for the needs and potential of each. That is why this is not convenient for the United States, since it directly affects the operations of the transnational enterprises with facilities in that nation.

Another important topic in the discussions must have been the bilateral relations between Mexico and the United States, in which we demand better commercial treatment and respect for the human and civil rights of the Mexican minorities in the United States. Almost 10 million Mexicans live in that country. Many of them have kept their Mexican nationality. Others are Americans by birth, some of them several generations old, who were deprived of their territory in 1847. But the truth is that it is an oppressed minority, against which illegal pressure is being exerted, which has the right to be respected as a minority. Each of them has the right to be respected as a human being and to work and participate in the social and political activities of the nation in which they live. [end recording]

Another topic that must have been discussed Ambassador Zamora said, was the Nicaraguan situation. And once again, Lopez Portillo must have told Mr Reagan what he has repeatedly said, to the effect that Mexico will always back the Sandinist revolution. Here is Mexican Ambassador Julio Zamora Batiz referring to other issues of interest to Latin America and Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] In today's meeting, Latin America has had a solid, serene, vigorous and firm voice vis-a-vis Ronald Reagan, who maintained a hard stand toward Latin America throughout his electoral campaign.

I think there is a difference between Reagan the candidate and Reagan the president. I am sure that the world political situation, regional politics and the very economy of the United States, which is in such a difficult straits at this moment, will definitely affect Reagan's posture as president.

But whatever this attitude may be, any (?policy regarding) Latin America that has not recognized the importance of human rights has, on various occasions, (?proved) that a government that imposes order--as the United States describes the dictatorial governments of Latin America--is preferred. Therefore, it was necessary for a statesman with the heritage and background of Lopez Portillo to tell Reagan that Latin America must be respected and must be helped, respecting its [word indistinct].

Regarding the struggle of the Salvadoran people, to uphold the principle of self-determination of peoples is the best guarantee that the popular struggle will continue until victory.

The situation of Nicaragua was also probably discussed during the talks, and once again, Lopez Portillo surely must have told Mr Reagan in private what he has said publicly in Mexico, in Managua and in many other parts of the world, to the effect that Mexico backs the Sandinist revolution of Nicaragua. It respects Nicaragua's right to conduct its destinies as it sees fit and it is willing to help, within its modest abilities, the Nicaraguans achieve the goals which they are fighting for. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

MINISTER DISCOUNTS ECONOMIC CONFLICT WITH PANAMA

PA061637 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Economy Minister Jose Miguel Alfaro, commenting on his upcoming meeting with Panamanian Economy Minister Arturo Melo tomorrow, said that the problems that Panama has identified in the trade between the two countries as a result of the economic measures promulgated by the Costa Rican Government in September no longer exist because those economic measures were eliminated on 26 December 1980 with the unification of the rate of exchange within the system of the floating colon that went into effect yesterday.

Although the monetary measures that the government implemented in September have been eliminated, the minister said that the meeting with the Panamanian economy minister had also been planned to include a review of suggestions that the Panamanian minister may make regarding certain products. This review will be effected in a conciliatory spirit with the hope that the meeting will help to strengthen the trade system between Costa Rica and Panama, the minister said.

The economy minister added that there will be two meetings tomorrow with the Panamanian minister. The first, in the morning, will end at noon, while the second meeting will be held at 1400 and will end before 1700. The meetings will be held at the Economy Ministry.

The Panamanian minister will return home by air in the early evening.

SPECIAL BANK OFFICE CREATED TO MONITOR DOLLAR

PA061638 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican Central Bank has created a very specialized office to closely monitor the actions of the dollar. This office, which will be headed by (Donato Picut) is considered to be of very great importance, since it will make it possible to clearly measure and even foresee the fluctuations of the dollar.

The Central Bank will be the depository of all foreign exchange entering the country as loans for government projects. In other words, the Central Bank will have control of all foreign exchange generated as a result of the state's foreign debt as well as by the foreign debt of companies in which more than 50 percent of the capital is owned by the state.

In addition, the Central Bank will control the foreign exchange resulting from the exports of bananas and coffee.

It was reported that these measures, particularly the holding of foreign exchange resulting from the foreign debt, are designed to make it possible for the country's needs to be met.

EL SALVADOR

'HEAVY FIGHTING' CONTINUES IN GUAZAPA AREA

PA070250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2222 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jan (AFP)--Heavy fighting between the Salvadoran Army infantry units and guerrilla groups continued today in Guazapa Hill, 28 km north of San Salvador, 36 hours after the security corps launched a large-scale antiguerrilla operation.

Army spokesman Col Marcos Gonzalez pointed out that tonight or early Wednesday, the armed forces will be able to give a full report of the actions and admitted the efforts still continue to locate rebel cells in the area.

The military spokesman, however, emphatically denied press reports that an air force helicopter today had been downed by the rebels during the Guazapa action.

There has been no official or unofficial report yet about casualties suffered by the army or the guerrillas in the area.

The intensity of the fighting, however, forced the evacuation of all small communities in the vicinity of Guazapa Hill, and the Red Cross has established over half a dozen camps to attend the refugees.

Unofficial reports claim that at least 1,000 soldiers, supported by helicopters and air force planes, are taking part in the Guazapa "cleanup operation."

Infantry units are reportedly trying to encircle the hill where hundreds of guerrillas are camping, presumably members of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN).

A similar operation was carried out Sunday on the skirts of the San Salvador Volcano, northwest of the capital which reportedly left a toll of over 25 rebels dead, according to army dispatches.

Apparently, and according to local analysts, with these antiguerrilla operations the Salvadoran Armed Forces are trying to block the plans of an announced "final offensive" on the part of the leftist guerrillas.

Contradictory Reports

PA070359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran Army infantry forces have failed to advance in the "cleanup operation" of Guazapa Hill, to the north of the capital, in view of the strong resistance offered by the guerrilla groups, according to opposition sources here.

Contrary to the official reports, the same sources reiterated that an air force fighter plane was brought down today as it was hit by 5T [as received] machinegun fire while flying over Guazapa Hill.

This report was denied by the army's official spokesman, Col Marcos Gonzalez, who added at the last minute that the situation in Guazapa was under control of the military patrols preparing to "comb the area before clearing out."

Colonel Gonzalez reported four army casualties during the operation and said he had no information on guerrilla casualties, despite the fact that three guerrilla camps had been dismantled, according to his report. The military spokesman made his statements shortly before departing for the scene of the action in the company of several press photographers.

Meanwhile, a national policeman was killed and another seriously wounded this afternoon when shot from a moving automobile. The policemen were machinegunned down in a downtown San Salvador Plaza in broad daylight at the time in which the streets were filled with passersby. The police surrounded the area and imposed a strict search of persons and vehicles in efforts to find those responsible for the attempt.

Almost simultaneously, a bomb exploded near the national police post in Colonia Zacamil to the northwest of the capital, but only property damage was reported.

Further Details

PA070315 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Regarding the downing of a plane on the slopes of Guazapa Hill by fire from Farabundo Marti front forces camped out on the hill, the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY [AIP] reports that the three crew members died from the crash.

The report states that while army spokesmen tried to portray the incident as an accident to reporters at the site, national guardsmen said that the craft was downed by a .50-caliber machinegun which the insurgents have set up on the Guazapa slopes.

An army officer said that the situation is out of control for the moment and that reinforcements have been requested from the 4th detachment to try to clean up the hill. The same officer reported that the army is having difficulties advancing since the route is mined. He then told international reporters that Guazapa is the second area where the guerrillas are exerting pressure. The first area is Morazan. The third is San Vicente and Chalatenango is the fourth.

High-ranking Defense Ministry officials said that the counterinsurgency operation is among the heaviest carried out to date. San Salvador and Chalatenango units have been transferred to the area. AIP reports that observers think that the fighting in Guazapa will indicate the balance of forces between the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's columns. Speculation also says that the insurgents are ready to launch partial offensives in other parts of the Central American nation in order to undermine the current concentration of government forces around the volcano.

FMLN ALLEGES SOMOZISTS HELP SALVADORAN REGIME

PA070307 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 6 Jan (AFP)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, charged today that 500 former Somozist guards have entered El Salvador to struggle on the side of the Salvadoran Army against the guerrillas. The FMLN is the most important opposition group in El Salvador.

In a communique made public here the FMLN states that the former Nicaraguan military men entered El Salvador through the northwestern border on 30 December and that they came from Guatemala. The FMLN communique notes that the former Somozist guards will be sent to El Paraiso barracks in the northern department of Chalatenango, which has been the site of violent clashes between the army and guerrilla forces.

The detachment of Nicaraguan soldiers was seen, according to the FMLN, in the town of El Coco, a few kilometers away from the Guatemalan border. The FMLN attributes the participation of the Somozist guards in the Salvadoran civil war to what it called the "impotence" of the army to fight the guerrillas in face of the "imminent final offensive."

The report about the alleged presence of 500 former Somozist guards in El Salvador has not been commented on by the army or by official government sources.

On Monday the Defense Ministry announced the creation of two new military units, one for Sonsonate and the other for the town of Paraiso, one of the most important towns of Chalatenango.

NEW STATION ATTEMPTS TO 'BREAK INFORMATION CORDON'

Broadcast Plans

PA062025 (Clandestine) Radio Liberacion in Spanish to El Salvador 1207 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, begins today's broadcast to bring to our people the guidance of their vanguard, the FMLN, at this decisive moment in our history.

Radio Liberacion is part of the enormous joint effort of all the organizations that make up the FMLN to break the information cordon that has been placed around our people by Yankee imperialism and the oligarchy.

However, the constant distortion of facts, the lies, the infamy that the bloodthirsty military-Christian Democratic junta is hiding, have been unable at any time to weaken the high morale and the will of the Salvadoran people, who are now waging the most heroic and admirable battles to take power.

In all the corners of our territory, the fire of the popular insurrection is being vigorously lit. In all the villages, cantons, neighborhoods and districts, factories, offices and work centers, the workers, the peasants and, with them, the exploited and oppressed sectors of the people are preparing the general strike and the insurrection that will sweep away the domination of the oligarchy and Yankee imperialism, exploitation, hunger, misery, repression and torture.

The blood devotedly shed by the sons of the people clamors from the depths of the earth and take on life in the hearts of each man and woman who is tired of so much injustice.

Since Radio Liberacion is a weapon of combat, our people must protect it and discuss our broadcasts, as well as the proclamations and guidance coming directly from the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of our FMLN.

All these years of struggle, of organization and [words indistinct] have made possible the growth of this new instrument of combat, with which the FMLN will lead and guide the people in the preparation and development of the decisive battles that are ahead. The final offensive is now closer than ever. All the people must prepare to participate actively and combatively. United [word indistinct] until the final victory. Revolution or death--we shall win.

Report on Guerrilla Actions

PA062146 (Clandestine) Radio Liberacion in Spanish to El Salvador 1207 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Eduardo Calles, vice president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], has informed our people and the entire world of the importance that this month, January 1981, has for the conquest of power by our people.

January is the month of insurrection in El Salvador, he said in line with this announcement. Since December the revolutionary forces have been intensively active throughout the country. In the Departments of San Vicente, Morazan and Chalatenango, the revolutionary forces have assumed full control of many towns and have prevented the entry of the reactionary army forces.

The townspeople have joined combatively in these actions, with the force of a true hurricane that, as it grows, will wipe out the enemies of the people.

The reactionary armed forces are bombing the town of San Antonio Abad. Two helicopter gunships, provided by the U.S. Government, fired rockets in the area around the town of San Antonio Abad on the slopes of the San Salvador Volcano. At the time that this report was drafted, it was not known how many casualties had resulted from this criminal attack, primarily among the civilian population. In that same town, fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] inflicted many casualties on the reactionary army on 3 January.

An officer was among the casualties sustained by the enemy. During the ambush, the FMLN fighters installed barricades in the areas of access to the region to prevent the immediate arrival of enemy reinforcements. The armed clash lasted for over 30 minutes.

In Ciudad Delgado, in another armed clash with the enemy forces, another officer was killed.

Criticism of President Carter

PA062136 (Clandestine) Radio Liberacion in Spanish to El Salvador 1218 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Carer is further discrediting himself and the junta. The Yankee embassy in our capital made public a Christmas message sent by the discredited Jimmy Carter to the criminal Jose Napoleon Duarte. In the message, Carter reiterates his support for the bloodthirsty military-Christian Democratic junta and congraulates Duarte for his recent nomination as puppet president of the government.

The complicity of the U.S. Government with the junta has become once again evident. The congratulatory message applauds the recent maneuver that resulted in the strengthening of the fascists' position in the junta and the dismissal of Colonel Majano.

In that note, Carter had the audacity to wish Duarte, the chieftain of the hurt junta, a merry Christmas and a prosperous new year. This is a good omen. We have not forgotten that President Carter congratulated Somoza over some statements that the dictator made offering a democratization. A few months later, the brotherly people of Nicaragua and all the people of the world celebrated the defeat of Somoza and Somozism.

Ungo Statement

PA070058 (Clandestine) Radio Liberacion in Spanish to El Salvador 1258 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Statement by Dr Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front; no place or date given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] are the greatest alliance of the people [words indistinct] expressed through the revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] which has shown its confidence by choosing [words indistinct] to replace our beloved companero, Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, whose blood symbolizes the patriotism of thousands of fellow citizens [words indistinct] to achieve a new, fair and humane society. I have accepted that distinguished responsibility, wholly trusting the unity, heroism and will to fight of our people which will lead us to a definitive victory so that 1981 will be the year of liberation, the beginning of the achievement of peace, justice, respect for human rights, the profound changes so longed for and so late in coming and, in sum, the year of the democratic revolutionary government of the people and for the people through which the people will be the builders of their own destiny.

After so much suffering, oppression and repression of the Salvadoran people, the total crumbling of the military-Christian Democratic junta is imminent. Its political, military, economic and social crisis has reached a final point. The domination control and the protection that the reactionary military and political sectors have in it is increasingly made more evident. Genocide, the most cruel and sanguinary repressive violence we have ever known, reigns. Faced with this violence, the valiant reply of the Salvadoran people who have stopped being a silent majority and become an insurgent majority--ever more encompassing, more organized, more aware of their rights and their historic role--is expediting the complete collapse of a regime which has brought them only pain, bloodshed and terror.

Salvadoran people, decisive struggles are close. Every Salvadoran has a position to take up and a role to play in this stage. We are linked by a common cause and a common hope. We have all been victimized to a greater or lesser extent by a regime and a government serving only minority interests and supported only by brute force. We all have the possibility and the responsibility of contributing to the popular victory and of getting involved in a government which offers, with wide-ranging pluralism, the only alternative to carry out a nationwide program of independence and real economic and social development which will benefit the majority of the Salvadoran people.

It is not just a question of the (?military) offensive which the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front as a political-military vanguard is undertaking but a [words indistinct] military and political battle to overthrow the political and military power of the reactionaries. Peasants, workers, teachers, students, employees, professionals, progressive businessmen, democratic military, men and women, in sum, the genuine Salvadoran people, united around the firm determination, must [words indistinct] offer their courageous and creative efforts by assuming an active role, as best they can, to contribute to the popular, democratic and revolutionary victory.

Countrymen, these are difficult and decisive times. The destiny of our homeland, our present and our future, is in our hands. Let us advance united to final victory.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS REGIONAL CHANGES WITH REAGAN

PA070213 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Jan 81 p 6, 27

[Jose Maria Vara commentary]

[Excerpts] Political observers predict a large-scale deployment of political and social forces throughout the Central American isthmus, starting in January 1981. As we all know the situation has changed considerably during the past 2 years. To such an extent that Ronald Reagan's forthcoming regime may bring changes in form although not in substance in some social groups of Central America and the Caribbean.

Reagan has repeatedly said that he will always keep the human rights banner high as an outstanding characteristic of his foreign policy, but its implementation will never be unilateral. It will point alike to all leftist, rightist or centrist regimes which violate these rights.

We won't deny that economic and social change has been the guideline and orientation on the domestic policies of some nations in this region with the direct support of Jimmy Carter's Democratic administration. However, if these changes are emphasized to such an extreme that the productive efforts of the private sector are curtailed, there is the danger of failure.

In El Salvador for example, according to statements by government spokesmen, especially in the fields of economy and foreign trade. There is an effort to use the driving forces of free enterprise to promote moral and material progress and attain the much-hoped-for economic recuperation and naturally improve the living standard of the masses.

The announced governmental reorganization will include a pluralist state council that will take in consideration the various peoples' forces and the productive sectors. It would be healthy to give productive forces priority in the economic development plans and programs. These forces are the ones that can save the country from chaos and bankruptcy.

PAPER VIEWS LEFTIST THREAT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA062347 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Jan 81 p 13

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] Under normal conditions the signing of the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras would immediately have strengthened the Central American Common Market on which many of the regional development hopes had been placed. Naturally trade between Honduras and El Salvador will increase to compensate for the loss of the Nicaraguan market, which, God willing, will be only a provisional situation until the Land of Lakes Nicaragua] is rescued from Marxism.

For the time being Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador will have to integrate their economies and even their social structures if they want to survive the generalized debacle threatening the southern part of Central America.

That is to say, it is illogical to think that, isolated, the three nations can resist the terrorist attacks openly supported by Sandinism and the secret alliances of Castro with Panama and sectors of the Costa Rican Government.

GUATEMALA

VENEZUELA, MEXICO TO SUPPLY 17,000 BARRELS OF OIL

PA062152 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 Dec 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Next January, Guatemala will receive 17,000 barrels of oil from Mexico and Venezuela, following the agreement signed by those two countries to cooperate in the supply of oil to Central America.

Jorge Luis Monzon, Presidency secretary for mining and oil, said that the shipments could arrive in Guatemalan ports around 15 January 1981.

According to Monzon, Mexico and Venezuela will send 8,500 barrels each.

Mexico is sending crude oil and Venezuela reconstituted oil which will be processed at the Escuintla refinery.

Mr Monzon said that a national refinery has not been installed yet because the feasibility studies have not been finished.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN AIRSPACE VIOLATION NOT YET PROTESTED

PA070116 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1625 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] So far the Honduran Government has not protested the charges of violation of its airspace by Salvadoran planes, according to Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra. Yesterday, Elvir Sierra noted that if the government through the Foreign Ministry has not protested, it is due to the fact that no official document has been received on the alleged violation.

According to the foreign minister, the official note was probably sent to the Honduran Air Force, explaining that it is up to the air force's public relations office to inform the media on whether or not the Honduran Government protested.

The residents of La Virtud, Lempira Department, publicly accused the Salvadoran Air Force planes not only of violating the Honduran airspace, but also of bombing that border area on four different occasions. The bombings were reported by Salvadoran refugees in La Virtud and by Honduran citizens living in the area.

Those who reported the violations include the members of the world organization known as Medicine Without Frontiers who said they could not remain silent in the face of such public incidents which constituted a violation of human rights.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON REPORTING BANANA TALKS

PA061636 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] In a brief news conference at 1600 today, Brigade Commander Jose Valdivia of the Interior Ministry communications media office read the following communique:

The year of defense and production, 1981
Communique No 1

Pursuant to decree No 512 dated 10 September 1980, published in gazette No 213, the Office of Communications Media advises the nation's written, radio and televised media of the following:

In pursuit of the national interest, which at this moment involves the nation's banana production and the negotiations now underway concerning the nation's economy, we ask you to take note of the fact that as of this moment, all reports concerning this issue, whatever its nature, must only be based on the communiques issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

This disposition includes reports, paid advertisements, commentaries or editorials, letters to the editor and so forth.

It also includes the omission to publish this communique and related comments thereof.

Dated in Managua at 1400 on 5 January 1981.
Office of Communications Media.

FSLN LEADER URGES REORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONALS

PA041819 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Rene Darce Rivera, member of the ad hoc committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which is drafting the bill to regulate professional practice, has said during an interview with BARRICADA that "the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] has become a reactionary instrument and the leaders of CONAPRO [National Confederation of Professional Associations] have turned that organization into a subsidiary of COSEP."

"The associations which are members of CONAPRO are elitists because their membership consists of a minority that defends interests which are alien to the people and devotes itself exclusively to promoting projects which have absolutely no connection with this country's honest professionals," Darce said, referring to the representative nature of those organizations.

"These associations do everything possible to keep the majority of professionals from joining them, because they know that this would eliminate their exclusionist nature," Darce said, adding that "they set a number of requirements and legal subterfuges such as posting bonds and other barriers to keep most professionals from joining them. This is the case with ANIA [Nicaraguan Association of Engineers and Architects] and the Association of Nicaraguan Public Accountants [CCPN]."

Darce said that ANIA's membership consists of 27 engineers and architects out of approximately 1,000 within the country and that, for its part, the CCPN has a membership of 200, whereas they are thousands of practicing accountants in Nicaragua.

Professionals Are Not Businessmen

Noting that CONAPRO's leaders are defending the interests of the businessmen, he stressed that "the vast majority of Nicaraguan professionals disagree with this position and have clearly stated that professionals are not businessmen but rather members of the public who must defend the people's interests."

Darce added that the CONAPRO leaders have defined themselves as businessmen with professional titles and are usurping the representation of the country's professionals in an opportunistic manner. "That is why the second round of talks that the FSLN is holding with the professionals has given rise to enthusiastic activities aimed at reorganizing all associations to provide an adequate solution to the national problems, to which all professionals should contribute."

Asked what means the professionals should use to overcome the barriers set by the exclusionist associations to keep them out, Darce said:

"We feel that the professionals who have problems joining the present associations must hold a meeting, state their trouble publicly and demand a change in bylaws which impose barriers to admission."

As cases in point, he mentioned the doctors and odontologists, who reorganized themselves and opened the way to the election of leaders who understood the aspirations of their members.

"That is why we can now see that the interests promoted by the Federation of Nicaraguan Medical Associations [FESOMENIC] and the Nicaraguan Odontological Association do not coincide with CONAPRO's interests," Darce remarked. He added, "That is why we have recently seen positions that are totally at odds with those held by the small CONAPRO group."

He said that, contrary to expectations, reactionary maneuvers against the bill to regulate professions that was hastily presented to the State Council made it possible to unveil the exclusionist and managerial nature of CONAPRO and its associations and to make professionals aware of their need to become organized.

Darce said in conclusion that the FSLN has launched a permanent campaign to support the organization and development of the country's professionals and that the two rounds of talks held to discuss the bill have laid the groundwork to establish the best possible conditions to enable professionals to work for the benefit of the people.

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION REPORTEDLY EMERGES

PA062310 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] A new organization has emerged in Nicaragua. It claims not to be counterrevolutionary, affirming that its intention is to recover the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. The following is the first communique released by the Public Relations Secretariat of the ADREN [Nicaraguan Revolutionary Democratic Alliance] 15 September Legion.

An explanation for our people and for all peoples of the world who love freedom: We have been waging an anticommunist struggle since September 1979. Our work has been one of analysis, information and preparation.

1. Analysis: We have been constantly analyzing the domestic situation, the international climate and the possibility of carrying out a political-military action aimed at eliminating communism in Nicaragua and, therefore, in all of Central America.

A. A suitable analysis of the internal domestic situation has been achieved by maintaining close ties with those whom we call the internal resistance. The key to establishing these ties has been our position, which from the start has reflected the feelings of the Nicaraguans who remained in the fatherland, have suffered the Marxists' abuses and yearn for true change within a framework of democracy, justice and freedom.

ADREN adds: We realize that a revolution has taken place, and that this revolution was necessary, but we are even more aware that the communist alternative was not the solution that the people expected. This is why we are not planning to set up a counterrevolution, as the communists have called it, but to support the internal rebellion in order to rescue the revolution and provide it with a truly democratic character. We expect this Nicaraguan democratic, revolutionary alliance to become the vehicle of struggle that will help guide the revolution.

B. Internationally, we have seen how the countries that supported change are now realizing and repudiating the mistaken path that the Marxists have given the Nicaraguan revolution. Only Jimmy Carter with his mistaken human rights policy has never wanted to admit his big mistake because of his desire to be reelected. But the U.S. people have already judged him. With the new political opening of the United States and the clear awareness of the peoples of this continent who have suffered or suffer at present the communist danger, we think that the new Red dawn will not become a reality.

C. For our political and military analysis we have imagined ourselves in Nicaragua in order to be able to work with realistic and solid bases. We do not dare air opinions as political exiles who, from abroad, pretend to resolve internal problems with anachronistic solutions. No. We believe in maintaining ties and coordinating with the internal elements in order to seek the best course of political and military action and to eliminate the communist system in Nicaragua.

2. Information: The informative task, product of the internal political-military analysis has been carried out through the publication of four documents.

A. Basic ADREN document: This contains the constitutive proclamation, the internal regulations and the declaration of principles. This document was drafted during June, July and September, in spite of the pressures exerted by Jimmy Carter's policy. Members of the private sector both inside the country and abroad helped with the drafting. The document has been well received at home, but there has been some criticism abroad. We have always given pertinent explanations and we remain open to suggestions for the necessary amendments in accordance with (?subsequent changes).

B. Political analysis: This document seeks to provide directions about the communists' chronological and systematic program to take over the continent. It explains the causes and development of the events that led to the seizure of power by Nicaraguan Marxists.

C. Military analysis: This confidential document concerns military action that is to be carried out in Nicaragua. This document has been presented only to the continent's authorities.

D. 15 September Legion: This document is simply the first informative manual for members of the 15 September Legion. The legion is the military organization for the phase of struggle. Along with the internal resistance forces it will develop a military plan.

3. Preparation: This is the initial step in going from planning to action. We are sure that the necessary help will come from the continent's democratic countries. Before aid arrives, however, we must prepare ourselves to receive it. We firmly believe the time has come to begin carrying out specific small-scale operations and we expect all men with democratic ideals to provide us with advice and cooperation.

This struggle affects everyone--women, the old and the young people of Central America--who is prepared to defend his beliefs and his ideals. Everyone has a post in the struggle and everyone can cooperate.

ADREN wants to maintain unity among those persons in all the countries who will be the ones to manage the campaigns of solidarity with our movement. They will be the ones to receive the economic contributions given to us.

We have already initiated the struggle and nothing and no one will be able to stop us because truth and righteousness are on our side.

The Castroite invaders must be expelled. The mercenary communists must be eliminated. The legion and its freedom commands live only for this purpose.

[Signed] Public Relations Secretariat, 15 September Legion, Central America, December 1980.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS TO ARM MILITIA

PA070246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Havana, 6 Jan (AFP)--There is a large-scale competition among provinces and concerns, in Cuba for the collection of funds to purchase weapons to equip a voluntary territorial militia.

These units were created by Cuban President Fidel Castro, after Ronald Reagan's election to the U.S. Presidency, to confront "any imperialist aggression," following the threats of a U.S. naval blockade of Cuba.

The movement was given a new impulse with the implementation of an intensive training course for militia chiefs and officers at the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Academy in Havana under the presidency of Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, an alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo.

During the inauguration of the course, General Abelardo, also first vice minister of the FAR, said that this complements "the country's single defense system, assuring that every part of the national territory will be defended by a stalwart and conscientious Cuban."

So far the eastern province of Las Tunas seems to head the movement to support the chief of state's initiative with the intention of contributing 1.2 million pesos ($1.8 million) to purchase weapons. The announcement was publicly made by Juan Dieguez, secretary general of the Las Tunas Cuban Workers Federation [name and title as received].

Many workers' assemblies are being held daily throughout the country to agree on giving a day's salary for the arming of the militias.

For example, in Guantanamo, where the United States has maintained a naval base since 1902 in spite of Cuban opposition, over 4,000 persons mobilized last Sunday in a productive effort described as "gigantic" by GRANMA, official spokesman of the Cuban Communist Party.

On the individual level, the local press also emphasized the monetary contribution made by Cuban writer Norberto Fuentes in support of the militia.

The young intellectual gave Oscar Fernandez Mell, chief of Havana's territorial troops the equivalent of $10,000 obtained as an advance on his book "Hemingway in Cuba" from a foreign publishing house.

Likewise JUVENTUD REBELDE emphasized a much more modest donation of 2 pesos ($3) made by a Pioneer girl.

This movement has also been supported by the officials of some Cuban embassies abroad, such as the Tokyo Embassy, which agreed to donate a day's salary.

U.S. USES HONDURAS FOR INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PA060324 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Jan 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] It has often been charged that thousands of former Somozist guards are receiving military training in Honduran territory to invade Nicaragua and to promote a counter-revolutionary coup in the fatherland of Augusto Cesar Sandino.

Those groups go frequently into Nicaragua to attack patrols of the Sandinist People's Army and peasants' homes and to steal cattle. Former Somozist guards coming from Honduras have assassinated Sandinist fighters, peasants and even young literacy brigade members.

The Honduran military regime hypocritically denies charges whenever it is charged in Tegucigalpa or in Managua that there are Somozist camps in Honduran territory. However, even members of counterrevolutionary bands have revealed after being arrested in Nicaragua that they received training in Honduras.

The most recent charges in this regard came from peasants from the Honduran department of Choluteca. These charges were published in the magazine of the Union of Journalists of Honduras.

The peasants claimed that one of these camps is functioning in Choluteca. They noted that the camp has an area of 2 square km and is located between the villages of Iguasola, Oropoli and Alauca. In that camp, they noted, there are 600 Somozists who daily have military exercises under the guidance of Honduran officers.

According to the peasants, on 15 October an attack on Nicaragua was carried out from that camp. Fifty former Somozist guards participated in that attack. Four of the attackers were wounded and two of them died afterward in a Choluteca hospital.

Before giving this information to the magazine, the peasants gave the information to the military authorities of Choluteca, but the Somozists are still training and plotting new attacks on Nicaragua.

Although the Honduran regime has promised otherwise, it will do nothing against those camps of counterrevolutionary Nicaraguans because those camps have always received the favors of the dictatorship disguised as a democracy that exists in Tegucigalpa.

Honduras, following the mandates of the United States, has become the gendarme of imperialism for Central America. Washington not only uses Honduras as the springboard against the Nicaraguan revolution, but also to openly intervene in the Salvadoran process.

Honduran troops, as it can still be indigently remembered, collaborated with Salvadoran soldiers in the massacre carried out last May on the Sumpul River where more than 600 peasants, including children and old persons, were cruelly murdered.

The United States has substantially increased its supply of arms and military advisers to the Honduran regime in 1980. The purpose is to transform that country into a tool of the aggressive U.S. policy in Central America. Those arms are aimed against the new Nicaragua and against the people of El Salvador and Guatemala, who are struggling against the imperialist plans that bring shame to that Central American nation.

AALAPSO EXHIBIT OPENS: CONGRATULATIONS RECEIVED

FL061359 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] With the inauguration of the "15 years of tricontinental solidarity" exhibit, the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--has begun the activities commemorating the 15th anniversary of its founding. The exhibit, reflecting the heroic struggle of the three continents and the solidarity among their peoples, has opened to the public in the hall located at 23d and M Streets, Vedado, Havana.

Attending the ceremony were AALAPSO Secretary General Melba Hernandez and PCC Central Committee members Raul Roa, acting president of the People's Government National Assembly; Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples; and Nicolas Guillen, president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists.

In his opening remarks, (Doan Ding Ta), Vietnam's representative in the AALAPSO executive secretariat, recalled the significance of the first tricontinental conference held in Havana in January 1966 as well as its main driving force formed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and murdered Moroccan revolutionary Ben Barka.

Pham Van Dong Message

FL030200 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has reaffirmed his country's solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America struggling for peace, independence, democracy and social progress. The prime minister of Vietnam expressed his people's feelings in a congratulatory message he sent to Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of that organization.